

REPEAL OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
13166

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 2000, former President Clinton signed Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency."

When signing Executive Order 13166, former President Clinton cited concerns that "language barriers are preventing the federal government and recipients of federal financial assistance from effectively serving a large number of people in this country." His main concern was that those who do not speak English are not able to apply for and receive federal assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Executive Order 13166 requires all federal agencies to examine the services they provide, as well as identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP). The Executive Order requires federal agencies to develop and implement a system to provide those services in any language that LEP individuals may speak.

Mr. Speaker, we are already beginning to witness the potential costs associated with the implementation of Executive Order 13166. On January 10, 2001, the Department of Justice released a plan to implement Executive Order 13166. This Departmental plan not only creates new services that the federal government must provide, but the plan also imposes a remarkable number of new and costly requirements on every federal agency.

In addition, the Department of Justice has announced plans to develop translations of documents into 30 languages. Now, the Department of Transportation believes that traffic signs in English are problematic. Mr. Speaker, we must stop this tremendous cost burden on the United States taxpayer.

Today, I join several colleagues in introducing legislation to rescind Executive Order 13166. Rescinding this burdensome executive order will not only alleviate a costly mandate on federal agencies, but also protect our great nation from further language barriers.

Implementing Executive Order 13166 will only reinforce language barriers in the United States. Rather than discourage people from learning English and enjoying the benefits associated with English proficiency, the United States should encourage all individuals united by one government to join in a single language. Executive Order 13166 does not encourage those seeking benefits from developing English proficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the repeal of Executive Order 13166.

RECIPIENT OF THE DAILY POINTS
OF LIGHT AWARDS, NETTIE REYNOLDS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this moment to recognize Nettie Reynolds of

Gypsum, Colorado, The Points of Light Foundation recipient of The Daily Points of Light Award. The Daily Points of Light Award honors an individual or organization that makes a positive and lasting difference in the lives of others. The award is a fitting tribute to a woman who has given of herself immeasurably during the course of her distinguished life.

For more than 30 years, Nettie Reynolds has volunteered to serve her community. She first served her community as a teen member of the Civil Defense League. Then, in 1969, she organized the town of Gypsum's Ladies' Volunteer Fire Department, where she held the position of Fire Chief until she retired in 1997. She also managed and ran emergency medical calls with the Western Eagle County Ambulance District for many years. In addition, Nettie has been active in health care organizations and various other emergency medical service agencies. And in her "spare time" Nettie still finds time to visit with seniors and disabled citizens, giving them affection and making them feel loved.

Mr. Speaker, Nettie Reynolds is a role model that people of all ages can and should look up to. It is obvious why Nettie Reynolds was chosen as The Points of Light Award recipient, I think that we all owe her a debt of gratitude for her service and dedication to the community.

Nettie, your community, state and nation are proud of you and grateful for your service.

RECOGNIZING INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S DAY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to introduce a resolution recognizing and supporting the goals of International Women's Day. Women in the United States organized the first Women's Day in 1908 and helped inspire the international movement. International Women's Day celebrated on March 8th, began as a movement for voting rights and labor rights. Over the years, it has grown, and today, it is seen as a day for asserting women's political, economic, and social rights, for reviewing the progress that women have made, as a day for celebration, and as a day for demonstration.

In the early 1900's, the solidarity of women working on suffrage and improved labor conditions led to the formation of the first women's labor union, the Women's Trade Union League. Almost a century later, we have much to celebrate, yet we also have much work left to do to advance the status of women worldwide.

Women all over the world are contributing to the growth of economies, participating in the world of diplomacy and politics, and improving the quality of lives of their families, communities, and nations. And we should honor the women who have led us this far. Women like, Jane Addams, Coretta Scott King, Gloria Anzaldua, Maya Lin, Aung San Suu Kyi from Burma (now Myanmar), the Mirabel sisters from the Dominican Republic, Shabana Azmi from India, Rigoberta Menchu from Guatemala, Eleanor Roosevelt, Oprah Winfrey, Eve

Ensler, Dorothy Cotton, Wangari Maathai from Kenya, and Fatou Sow from Senegal. Women around the globe, from the Americas, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, South Asia, and Europe have all contributed enormously to the struggle for gender equality and the advancement of women.

We must continue the struggle. While the right to vote has been won here in the United States, there still remain women in many countries fighting for their voices to be heard and for representation in their political process. Furthermore, women still earn less, own less property, and have less access to education, employment, and health care than men.

The statistics of violence against women are appalling. Globally, one out of every three women and girls has been beaten or sexually abused in her lifetime. Each year, there are 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 women and children illegally trafficked across international borders, with 50,000 women and children transported to the United States. It is estimated that 130,000,000 girls and young women have been subjected to female genital mutilation, with at least 10,000 girls at risk of this practice in the United States. These statistics are unacceptable. We are in the midst of a global crisis and we can not afford to continue passing on this crisis of violence to our sons and daughters.

It is promising that for the first time, the international community has declared that sexual crimes against women during times of war will no longer be considered natural occurrences of war but will be punishable as a crime against humanity. Crimes against humanity are less in severity to only those of genocide.

I applaud and honor the work of women all over the world who live and fight the struggle every day. I also urge Congress to pass my resolution which will reaffirm the United States government's commitment to pursue policies to end discrimination and violence against women and pursue policies that guarantee basic rights for women both in the United States and in countries around the world.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LANDMINE
ELIMINATION AND VICTIMS AS-
SISTANCE ACT OF 2001

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Landmine Elimination and Victims Assistance Act of 2001.

I am proud that I am joined in this effort by Representatives QUINN and MCGOVERN. They have been strong leaders in our fight to eliminate the scourge of landmines around the world and I look forward to continuing our work together. We are also joined by a bipartisan group of nearly 30 other Members of Congress. Our legislation is the companion to Senator LEAHY's bill which he will be introducing shortly as well with a bipartisan cast of sponsors.

The legislation accomplishes four things. It expresses the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should field currently available weapons, other technologies, tactics